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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/725
6 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 AUGUST 1996 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the composition of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The Governments of Estonia and Norway have proposed to place an Estonian Company within the Norwegian infantry battalion in UNIFIL for a period of six months beginning in November 1996. This deployment will be in the framework of the two States' cooperation in the field of peace-keeping.

Following the usual consultations, I propose that Estonia be added to the list of Member States providing troops to UNIFIL for the above-mentioned period.

I should be grateful if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

96-23202 (E) 060996 070996

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/726
6 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 August 1996 (S/1996/725) concerning the composition of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal mentioned therein.

(Signed) Alfredo L. CABRAL
President of the Security Council

96-23208 (E) 060996 070996

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/727
9 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 7 September 1996 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the violations committed by the U-2 aircraft.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-23330 (E) 090996 090996 100996

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Annex

Letter dated 7 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

We refer to our letter of 18 July 1996 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/586) concerning the violation of Iraq's airspace by the United States U-2 spy plane on the pretext of conducting aerial surveys for the Special Commission.

I should like to inform you that this aircraft, which takes off from Saudi territory, has continued its invasions and penetrations of Iraq's airspace in violation of the country's sovereignty and security. As of the end of August 1996 it had made 317 overflights, for a total flight time of 1,419 hours and 7 minutes, since it began such operations in August 1991.

The facts that have come to light since this aircraft was first brought into use, which are set forth in our aforementioned letter, and the ill repute the aircraft has acquired from its past espionage activities in various parts of the world, make it incumbent upon the United Nations to re-examine the question of the continued coercive use of the aircraft by the United States of America to violate Iraq's airspace in a manner totally incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as they relate to respect for the sovereignty of all Member States.

We condemn these unjustified violations of our airspace and take this opportunity to reaffirm the request we have consistently made in the 112 letters on this matter that we have addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that Iraqi aircraft be used instead of foreign aircraft in the work of the Special Commission in order to exclude any possibility of such aircraft being used for purposes prejudicial to Iraq's sovereignty and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/728
9 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the continued violations of the cease-fire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by the Iranian side between 22 July and 26 August 1996, as shown in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed A. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-23342 (E) 100996 100996

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Annex

Iranian violations of the cease-fire and the 1991 Tehran agreement, 22 July-26 August 1996

1. 22 July 1996

An Iranian launch approached one of the sunken Iranian cargo vessels in the Shahiniyah area at coordinates 295640. Observation revealed that the launch was towing a small pontoon, which was tied up to the sunken vessel. Eight men proceeded to use a suction pump to empty the water from the vessel with a view to refloating it and towing it over to the Iranian side.

2. 22 July 1996

At 0800 hours an Iranian fibreglass boat approached the Iraqi shore of the Shatt al-Arab in the Fayhan area at coordinates 310576. The boat was manned by two individuals, one wearing civilian clothing and the other military uniform. One of the Iraqi posts fired in the air to warn the Iranian craft off and prevent it from approaching, whereupon it fled. One of the Iranian posts located on the Iranian shore opposite Fayhan fired some 30 shots from a Kalashnikov assault rifle in the direction of Iraqi fishing vessels in the area.

3. 10 August 1996

An Iranian fibreglass patrol boat with a 48 HP Yamaha engine approached the Ma'amir area in the Shatt al-Arab at coordinates 542265. The patrol boat carried four men wearing civilian clothing and armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles, and they opened fire in the direction of one of a group of scout craft belonging to the Iraqi side. These are civilian craft, and their crews wear civilian clothing. Five shots were fired. The Iranian patrol boat then withdrew towards the Iranian shore, where it remained until 0300 hours on 11 August 1996.

4. 12 August 1996

At 0130 hours a picket belonging to I Company, Second Border Guards, of the Iraqi Naval Command intercepted a number of armed men aboard a small boat in the Ziyadiyah area at coordinates 420534. The armed men fled in the direction of the Iranian shore.

5. 13 August 1996

At 0830 hours an Iranian Chinook helicopter landed at Majma' Khosrawi at coordinates 4405. Twenty-five civilians emerged from it, and one of them proceeded to photograph the surrounding areas. At 1300 hours the helicopter took off and departed in the direction of the Iranian interior.

6. 14 August 1996

At 1200 hours the Iranian side proceeded to tow the Iranian cargo vessel Iryasam from the Shahiniyah area towards the Karun River. This operation was carried out by an Iranian tug accompanied by an Iranian launch.

7. 15 August 1996

At 0100 hours a picket stationed at the location referred to in item 4 above intercepted a number of armed men aboard two boats. These men also fled in the direction of the Iranian shore.

8. 26 August 1996

At 2330 hours an Iranian fibreglass boat, gunmetal grey in colour, approached one of the Iraqi fishing boats south of the island of Umm al-Rassas at coordinates 484679. The Iranian craft was carrying four men wearing military uniform and armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles. A line was made fast to the Iraqi fishing boat, and the Iranian craft proceeded to tow it to the Iranian shore. The crew of the fishing boat were able to escape during the towing operation. Their names are as follows:

1 - Shakir Jawad

2 - Zahir Talib

3 - Jasim Rumi.

The first two of the men whose names are listed above reached the Iraqi shore in safety, while the fate of the third man is still unknown.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/729
9 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 7 September 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, which contains the text of the report issued by the Russian Interfax news agency on 5 September 1996, from a source in the Russian intelligence organization, concerning the recent American rocket attacks on Iraq and the role played by the United Nations Special Commission's inspection teams in facilitating them.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed Hamid HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-23336 (E) 090996 090996 100996

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Annex

Letter dated 7 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to refer to the letter I addressed to you on 4 September 1996 concerning the blatant American aggression against my country and to transmit to you the text of the report issued by the Russian Interfax news agency on 5 September 1996, from a source in the Russian intelligence organization, which indicates the following:

The recent American military operations against Iraq were planned, and had no connection whatsoever with events in Kurdistan.

The agency quotes the source as saying that the recent American rocket attacks against Iraqi territory were not a response to current events, but had started being planned several months ago.

The source made it clear that the international inspection teams that had recently visited Iraq were composed not of experts, but of American military personnel who had served in the Gulf War, and whose task it was to ascertain the location of Iraqi air defences rather than of weapons of mass destruction.

The source affirmed that the most recent military actions undertaken by the United States against Iraq had put the Ekéus team in an extremely embarrassing position, in addition to discrediting the team in international opinion.

This information confirms the extent of the danger posed by the disregard shown by the United States of America for the United Nations, and that country's exploitation of the Organization, and particularly of the Special Commission, for its own dubious political, military and intelligence-gathering purposes, which are directed against the security, peace and sovereignty of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/730
9 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The necessary conditions for free and fair elections within certain parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, specifically the entity of Republika Srpska, have not been met. Under either the criteria established by the Dayton Peace Agreement or the minimum standards relied upon by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) for certification, the pending elections and their results within the Republika Srpska cannot be considered democratic, free or fair, or legally valid. We will be pleased to elaborate on our conclusion during a proper hearing established to evaluate the facts.

Briefly, the conditions are not even marginal but are completely unreceptive to the free expression of the voters' democratic rights within the Republika Srpska. Basic human and democratic rights are trampled and diversity is not tolerated. Refugees are not allowed to even start the process of return. Internationally indicted war criminals are free to roam and dictate while ordinary citizens are actively denied freedom of movement. The very authorities that are responsible for these abuses are also organizing the elections in the Republika Srpska.

For these and other reasons, we request that the complete results of the elections in the Republika Srpska be declared null and void and legally invalid. At least a proper forum must be prepared to gather and consider the evidence so that a legally binding decision can be reached.

Our view is also being forwarded to OSCE and other relevant international forums not to recognize the consequences of such elections in the Republika Srpska at least until a full and proper hearing on the matter can be held. In the meantime, we will undertake on our part the maximum to ensure free and fair, timely and democratic elections, in cooperation with the international community or otherwise, within Bosnia and Herzegovina wherever we can practically do so.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Signatory of the Dayton/Paris Agreement
Special Envoy

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/731
10 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 9 September 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the acts of aggression and military violations of Iraq's sovereignty perpetrated by a Turkish Government that seeks to occupy Iraqi territory in order to establish so-called "security zones".

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-23445 (E) 100996 100996 110996

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Annex

Letter dated 9 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to draw your attention to the attacks and violations of a military nature being waged against the sovereignty of the Republic of Iraq which are the work of a Turkish Government that is determined to occupy portions of Iraqi territory in which it has created so-called "security zones" or "buffer zones" and has deployed large numbers of troops throughout what it refers to as "the temporary danger zone".

Far from being isolated acts, these acts of aggression are in fact openly supported by the United States of America. Indeed, news services around the world reported the remarks made by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Warren Christopher, on 7 September 1996 when, in an interview with some of the journalists accompanying him on his visit to Europe, he said "the Turks have good reason to be worried about their borders, and their fears are justified", adding that the Turkish authorities had informed the United States that the security zone set up within Iraqi territory would be temporary.

These statements and this blatantly aggressive attitude make it clear to the United Nations and to the international community at large that the United States of America is displaying utter contempt for the rules of international law and for the sovereignty and independence of States. Not content with stepping up its threats and daily acts of provocation against the Iraqi people, the United States Government is encouraging certain States and certain factions to follow in its footsteps and to take up practices which are entirely foreign to the commonly accepted rules and usages of international relations.

While urging the United Nations to put an end to the above-mentioned acts of aggression which threaten Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Iraqi Government holds the United States Government fully accountable for any consequences its aggressive and illegal attitude towards Iraq and its security, sovereignty and territorial integrity may have. Furthermore, the Iraqi Government reserves the right to take any steps it deems necessary to defend its territorial integrity and sovereignty and to ensure the safety of its people in the face of the policy of aggression pursued by the United States.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/732
10 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 9 September 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the threatening letters sent by the United States of America and the United Kingdom to Iraq, employing methods that are contrary to all the rules and usages that characterize civilized relations between States.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex - namely, the letter from the Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs and the unofficial letter from the United States and the United Kingdom which is appended to it - circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-23532 (E) 100996 100996 110996

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Annex

Letter dated 9 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that the practices which the United Kingdom and the United States of America are employing in dealing with Iraq have not ceased, but have in fact been resumed with vigour. These practices are no longer limited to acts of military aggression but have now been extended to include the diplomatic usages and instruments commonly employed by States.

On 6 July 1996, the United States Ambassador, Ms. Madeleine Albright, and the United Kingdom Ambassador, Mr. John Weston, tried to meet with the chargé d'affaires of our mission in New York, Minister Plenipotentiary D. Said Moussawi, to discuss the question of the no-fly zones imposed on Iraq. The Iraqi diplomat declined their invitation, since the question did not concern the United Nations in any way, but resulted from a unilateral decision, based on the principle of the use of the most brutal force, which, having been taken by the United Kingdom and the United States, had no claim whatsoever to international legitimacy, had not been authorized by the Security Council and was not based on any resolution of that body.

In the light of the foregoing, the Iraqi chargé d'affaires invited Ms. Albright and Mr. Weston to pursue the bilateral diplomatic channels available in Washington and in London if they wished to contact Iraq on the matter.

Subsequently, our mission in New York received an unofficial note by facsimile transmission, a copy of which is attached herewith, in which Iraq was brazenly ordered not to reinforce its defensive forces on its own territory, not to defend itself, its people or its sovereignty, and not to repair or rebuild the civil or military installations situated in Iraqi territory, which the cowardly American aggressors had destroyed with their long-range cruise missiles.

These methods are not only contrary to all concepts, rules and usages which govern civilized relations between States, but are also evidence of behaviour which cannot be said to be anything but irresponsible.

Through a statement issued by its President, Mr. Saddam Hussein, on 3 September 1996, Iraq stated that the fictitious and despicable lines of demarcation imposed by the American and British colonialists were null and void and that Iraq would take on any aircraft of the American and British aggressors that violated its airspace. The American and British threats do not frighten the Iraqi people, which remains fiercely determined to defend its sovereignty, its independence and its territorial integrity.

I am convinced that the United Nations, in keeping with the purposes and principles of its Charter, will assume its responsibilities by putting a stop to such acts by the United States and the United Kingdom. Moreover, Iraq holds the Governments of those two countries fully accountable in the eyes of

international law for any consequences that their unlawful practices may have; in particular, it reserves the right to take any steps it deems necessary to preserve its sovereignty, its territorial integrity and the security of its people.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

Appendix

September 6, 1996

-- Your government has declared that it will not respect the coalition-declared no-fly-zones and has issued orders to its forces to engage any coalition aircraft operating in Iraqi airspace.

-- Therefore, the US and UK governments demand that.

--Iraq not reinforce or introduce new surface-to-air missile systems; including mobile systems, south of the 33 degree latitude;

--Iraq not redeploy surface-to-air missile systems that are currently south of 33 degrees latitude to new positions south of the 33 degree latitude;

--Iraq not repair or rebuild surface-to-air missile systems south of the 33 degree latitude which have been damaged or destroyed by coalition forces since 3 September 1996.

-- We remind Iraq that any surface-to-air missile that illuminates and/or tracks coalition aircraft with fire control radar will be considered hostile.

-- In the event that you fail to comply with the stated demands you will be liable to face military action against the systems concerned.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/733
10 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 9 September 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the provocative and belligerent military operations launched repeatedly by the Islamic Republic of Iran against Iraq's borders.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-23538 (E) 100996 100996

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Annex

Letter dated 9 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to my letter dated 7 August 1996 concerning the repeated attacks and violations perpetrated by Iran against the border between Iraq and Iran, I wish to inform you that Iranian troops have engaged in a number of belligerent military operations. The details are as follows:

1. 12 August 1996

At 0130 hours, a unit belonging to the first regiment of the second border brigade under the Iraqi military command intercepted armed individuals aboard a small boat in the area of Al-Zabadiyah at coordinates 420534; the individuals fled in the direction of Iran.

2. 15 August 1996

At 0100 hours, an Iraqi unit intercepted armed individuals aboard two boats at the location referred to in the preceding paragraph; the individuals subsequently fled in the direction of Iran.

3. 26 August 1996

A grey Iranian fibreglass boat carrying four individuals wearing military dress and armed with Kalashnikov rifles approached an Iraqi fishing boat and subsequently towed it towards Iran, taking the fishermen on board, Shaker Jawad, Dahir Taleb and Jasim Rumi, along with it. Although Mr. Jawad and Mr. Taleb were later released, the fate of Mr. Rumi is still unknown.

The acts of provocation and aggression reported above constitute a grave violation of the cease-fire agreement in force between the two countries as well as a blatant attack on Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and flout the principles which govern friendly and good-neighbourly relations between States; above all, they offer clear proof that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is persisting in its determination to pursue a policy that runs counter to the aforementioned principles and does not seek to ensure stability and security in the region.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq once again protests these acts of provocation and holds Iran fully responsible for any consequences they may have. In particular, Iraq reserves the right to seek compensation for the damage these acts may cause it and the right, enshrined in international standards and the law, to take any steps it deems necessary to preserve its sovereignty, defend the integrity of its territory and its territorial waters, and ensure the security of its people.

While appealing, through you, to Iran once again to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq, I express the hope that the United Nations will shoulder its responsibilities under the Charter and ensure that these

threats and acts of aggression to which our country is constantly being exposed are brought to an end.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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General Assembly
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GENERAL

A/51/344
S/1996/734
10 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 10 September 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 10 September 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the policy of aggression which the United States of America continues to pursue in respect of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/51/150.

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to my letter of 9 September 1996, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that the United States of America is continuing to pursue its policy of aggression against Iraq; United States troops have continued, in concert with those who support them, to violate Iraqi airspace.

A total of 10 violations were perpetrated on 9 September in the north of Iraq by American aircraft taking off from Turkish territory. A total of 68 took place in southern Iraq, carried out by aircraft coming from Saudi territory. The aircraft involved were all supported by AWACS aircraft beyond our borders, in Turkish and Saudi airspace.

These military operations constitute a flagrant effort to undermine the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq and contravene the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law.

I should also like to take this opportunity to draw your attention to the question of the no-fly zones imposed against Iraq by the United States of America and the United Kingdom. I would recall that the Iraqi Government has stated on numerous occasions that the imposition of such zones is a unilateral act that should be considered to be an ongoing act of armed aggression directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq and contravenes the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law. The Government of the Republic of Iraq holds the States which imposed the creation of these zones to be accountable before international law for the damage such measures may inflict on Iraq.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq calls upon the United Nations to assume its responsibility under the Charter and to take the necessary steps to halt the aforementioned acts of aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/735
10 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that while an Iraqi police patrol was carrying out its normal duties in the Kharanj area in the Iraqi sector of the demilitarized zone, a Kuwaiti patrol began firing heavily on, and then abducted, the Iraqi patrol, which was made up of a police officer, two constables and a civilian.

I urge you to intercede with Kuwait and request it to take steps to ensure the immediate release and return of the Iraqi citizens. Kuwait should also be urged to refrain from repeating such dangerous and unjustified acts, which are in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and international law and could create tension and instability in the demilitarized zone.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed Hamid HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-23576 (E) 110996 120996 130996

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/736
10 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 1900 hours on 4 September 1996, Iraqi coast guard patrols observed two Kuwaiti patrol boats of the Viper class inside Iraqi territorial waters near buoy No. 21. There were three military personnel on board each of the boats, which were equipped with machine-guns. After being cautioned, both boats retreated in the direction of the Kuwaiti coast.

At 1300 hours on 5 September 1996, two Kuwaiti patrol boats of the Viper class, equipped with machine-guns and travelling at high speed, approached and subsequently seized a small Iraqi fishing vessel with a crew of three while it was inside our territorial waters near buoy No. 21.

I would request you to intervene with Kuwait in order to bring an end to such hostile acts, which have been frequent and are in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. These acts coincide with the American aggression to which Iraq is being exposed, the aim of which is to destabilize and raise the level of tension in the region. Kuwait must also be requested to return the Iraqi fishermen and their vessel immediately.

I reaffirm the legitimate right of the Republic of Iraq to compensation for the material losses sustained by its citizens as a consequence of these hostile acts, in accordance with the principle of international accountability.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed Hamid HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-23582 (E) 110996 120996 130996

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/737
10 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 0930 hours on 20 August 1996, while the Iraqi tugboat 7 Nisan was towing the Iraqi dredger Basra from the port of Umm Qasr to Faw, close to the deep water port of Khawr Al-Amaya, an American helicopter began to hover over the Iraqi tugboat and asked the captain of the tug to talk to the helicopter on channel 60. This he was not able to do, as the tug had no radio on board, whereupon an American frigate bearing the number 37 approached the tug. When at a distance of half a mile, it lowered a rubber boat with a crew of four, including a Kuwaiti national who acted as an interpreter. They searched the tug before requesting back-up from the frigate. A further 20 men boarded the tug at about 1000 hours and directed the crew of the tug to assemble at its stern. They then searched the tug and made a copy of its papers, leaving the vessel after failing to find anything in it. The operation took 90 minutes.

I request you to intervene with the Government of the United States of America in order to bring an end to such hostile acts, which have been frequent and are in blatant contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. These acts are both provocative and completely unjustified and aim only to threaten peace and security, destabilize and raise the level of tension in the region.

I reaffirm the legitimate right of the Republic of Iraq to compensation for the material losses sustained as a consequence of this provocative act, in accordance with the principle of international accountability.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed Hamid HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-23588 (E) 120996 120996 130996

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/738
12 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UGANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Government of Uganda on 10 September 1996 concerning the Agreement on the Settlement of Disputes and the Normalization of Relations between Uganda and the Sudan.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the text of the statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Semakula KIWANUKA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-23867 (E) 120996

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Annex

Statement by the Government of the Republic of Uganda concerning the Agreement on Settlement of Disputes and the Normalization of Relations between Uganda and the Sudan

On 8 September 1996, a meeting was held at Khartoum, chaired by H.E. Dr. Ali Akbar Vellati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and attended by Honourable Eriya Kategaya, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda, and H.E. Ali Othman Mohammed Taha, Minister of External Relations of the Republic of the Sudan. The meeting was a continuation of the previous meetings and agreements as mediated by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of Malawi.

At the end of the meeting, an Agreement was signed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Uganda and the Sudan, witnessed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the presence of H.E. Akbar Mashemi Rafsanjani, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and H.E. Omar Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan.

Main areas of agreement

The two countries agreed on the following:

1. To cease immediately all campaigns of official negative propaganda against each other, bilaterally or at any forum.

2. To cease to provide territory to be used by belligerent forces against each other's country.

3. To refrain from providing support directly or indirectly to belligerent forces opposed to each other's Government.

4. To disarm and dismantle bases and logistics centres of belligerent groups of either of the two countries in the territory of the other.

5. To remove all belligerent groups and all refugees from the common border to a distance not less than 100 kilometres from the common border.

6. That each country should enhance and facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees.

7. That, in order to ensure supervision over the implementation of the present Agreement, a verification team, comprising representatives of the two sides, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and, if they accept, the Republic of Malawi and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, shall be established in the capitals of the two countries. The team shall submit its reports on various areas to the Ministerial Committee.

8. The verification team shall determine its mode of operation to ensure rapid action. The necessary facilities, such as helicopters, for the speedy dispatch of the verification team to areas where military presence and/or movements are reported shall be provided by the Government of the host country.

9. Each of the two countries shall make available areas of its territory for the stationing of the verification team.

10. In case of receipt of reports of violation of the understanding in the present Agreement by either side, the verification team, in the presence of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Malawi, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya or any one of the said three parties, shall investigate and visit the reported location and submit its report to the Ministerial Committee for necessary decision and action. For their part, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Malawi and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya shall assign two military delegations in the capitals of the two countries for the purpose of carrying out this function.

11. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three countries agreed to meet in New York during the course of the fifty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly to review the latest situation and the progress of the implementation of the present Agreement. They further agreed to meet once every six months on a rotational basis in the capitals of the three countries to review the progress of the implementation of the present Agreement and to help expedite the process of normalization and cooperative relationship. The meeting following the one in New York will be held in December 1996 in Uganda.

12. A three-member delegation from each of the three countries shall meet in the Islamic Republic of Iran on 30 September 1996 to determine the mission status of the verification team.

13. The Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Uganda reiterated their resolve to implement the provisions of the Agreement.

14. The Agreement came into force following signature on 9 September 1996.

The Government of the Republic of Uganda wishes to see full compliance with the terms of the Agreement and awaits progress made in its implementation before any normalization of diplomatic relations with the Sudan can be considered.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/345
S/1996/739
11 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Items 11 and 147 of the
provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Identical letters dated 10 September 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 10 September 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the hostile statements made with regard to Iraq by the President of the United States of America, which constitute blatant interference in the internal affairs of our country.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex, the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* A/51/150.

96-23668 (E) 110996 110996

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ANNEX

Letter dated 10 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that the United States of America is continuing to pursue its policy of aggression towards Iraq not only by military means but also by statements by United States leaders which contain remarks that clearly constitute blatant interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Iraq and contravene all rules and usages which, in the eye of the law and international legitimacy, govern relations between States.

The most recent such statement was made by the President of the United States, Bill Clinton, on 9 September 1996; it was issued by the government press service and subsequently picked up by news agencies around the world. In this statement, the American President said that the United States was doing "everything we can to get out of Iraq ... those who have worked with us" in Iraq, adding that "we are doing everything we can to help those individuals who need to get out of Iraq".

The United States President, whose remarks clearly constitute interference in Iraq's internal affairs, went on to say: "Our ability to keep an eye on events taking place in Iraq is limited. However, we have accomplished something I think is important ... when we saw that what he had done violated United Nations resolutions, that he was oppressing his people and had launched a military attack on Irbil. What we have done is to expand and reinforce the no-flight zone by striking at their anti-aircraft defence positions. This means that every day he has to pay for his room to manoeuvre within his country and for threatening his neighbours ... we have done what we felt was needed there."

With these remarks, the United States President seeks to fool the entire world by using specious arguments to justify his country's military attacks on Iraq, in defiance of all customs, agreements and all the values enshrined in international and humanitarian law. The world has unanimously condemned these operations, which have not received any support, even within the Security Council, even though the United States has exerted constant pressure on that body. The President of the United States is overtly sanctioning the acts of aggression perpetrated by his country, which is spending hundreds of millions of dollars to destabilize Iraq and threaten its security, sovereignty and stability.

The attitude and statements of the United States set a grave precedent in the history of international relations and run counter to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, Article 2, paragraph 4, of which reads: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations." These hostile military acts by the United States constitute a flagrant violation of one of the established principles of international law, namely, the right of peoples to choose their own political and social system.

While urging the United Nations to take the necessary steps to halt the irresponsible actions of the United States Administration, which can only reduce the Organization's role to insignificance and destroy the peaceful basis on which international relations are built, the Government of the Republic of Iraq holds the United States Government fully accountable before international law for any consequences its aggressive and unlawful positions vis-à-vis Iraq may have. Furthermore, Iraq reserves the right to take any steps it deems necessary to defend its sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of its people in the face of the United States Government's aggressive policy.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/346
S/1996/740
13 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 73 (e) of the provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 10 September 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the pleasure to enclose herewith a copy of the agreement on settlement of disputes and normalization of relations between the Republic of Uganda and the Republic of the Sudan reached and signed at Khartoum on 9 September 1996 (see annex). You are kindly requested to circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under item 73 (e) of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hamid ELTINAY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/51/150.

96-24219 (E) 170996

Annex

[Original: Arabic and English]

Agreement on the settlement of disputes and the normalization of relations between Uganda and the Sudan, signed at Khartoum on 9 September 1996

The Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Uganda, considering the long-standing relations and strong bonds of affinity between the two peoples of Uganda and the Sudan,

Bearing in mind the principle of good neighbourly relations and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other,

Reaffirming their firm determination for the settlement of all outstanding disputes that will result in the well-being, peace and security of their peoples,

Expressing their determination and good intentions to open a new chapter of brotherly relations in their relationships,

With re-realization of peace, stability and fraternity, the two countries will witness greater prosperity, attainment of developmental goals in the region, unity and well-being of their peoples,

All three Ministers consider the Khartoum meeting to be a continuation of previous meetings and agreements reached between the Governments of the two countries as mediated by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Republic of Malawi, and underlining the validity of the decisions of those meetings,

To achieve these noble, sacred goals, the two sides agreed on the following:

1. Cease immediately all campaigns of official negative propaganda against each other, bilaterally or at any other forum,

2. Cease to provide territory to be used by belligerent forces against each other's country,

3. Refrain from providing support directly or indirectly to belligerent forces opposed to each other's Government,

4. Disarm and dismantle bases and logistics centres of belligerent groups of either of the two countries in the territory of the other,

5. Remove all belligerent groups and all refugees away from common borders to a distance not less than one hundred kilometres from the common borders,

6. Each country should enhance and facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees,

7. To ensure supervision over the implementation of this agreement, a verification team comprising representatives of the two sides, the Islamic Republic of Iran and, if they accept, the Republic of Malawi and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, shall be established in the capitals of the two countries. The team shall present all its reports on different areas to the Ministerial Committee,

8. The verification team shall determine its mode of operation to ensure rapid action. The necessary facilities, such as helicopters for the speedy dispatch of the verification team to areas where military movements are reported, shall be provided by the Government of the host country,

9. Each of the two countries shall make available areas of their territory for the stationing of the verification team,

10. In case of receipt of reports on violation of understanding in the present agreement by either side, the verification team, in the presence of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Malawi and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, shall investigate and visit the reported location and present its report to the Ministerial Committee for necessary action and decision. On their part, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Malawi and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya shall assign two military delegations to the capitals of the two countries for the purpose of carrying out this function,

11. The Foreign Ministers of the three countries agreed to meet during the course of the fifty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York to review the latest situation and the progress of the implementation of this agreement. They further agreed to meet once every six months on a rotational basis in the capitals of the three countries to review the progress of the implementation of the present agreement and to help expedite the process of normalization and cooperative relationship. The meeting after New York shall be held in December 1996 in Uganda.

12. A three-member delegation from each of the three countries shall meet in the Islamic Republic of Iran on 30 September 1996 to determine the mission status of the verification team.

The Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Uganda reiterate their resolve for the implementation of the provisions of the present agreement and express their deep appreciation for the relentless and honest efforts of H.E. Hashemi Rafsanjani, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in his tour of African nations in September 1996, in mediating between the two. They also express the hope that with the continued cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in all phases of implementation of the present agreement, they will witness lasting peace, stability and security in the region.

This agreement shall come into force upon signature by the three parties.

Done in three languages English, Arabic and Persian, all three being equally authentic, at Khartoum this 9th day of September 1996.

(Signed) H.E. Ali Othman Mohammed TAHA
Minister of External Relations of
the Republic of the Sudan

(Signed) Hon. Eriya Kategaya
First Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Uganda

(Signed) H.E. Dr. Ali Akbar Velaiti
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Islamic Republic of Iran

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/741
11 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 11 SEPTEMBER 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a section of the final report issued by the sixtieth session of the Ministerial Council of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Arabian Gulf, held in Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 7 and 8 September 1996 under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman. This section concerns the question of the occupation by Iran of the three islands of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, which form an inalienable part of the sovereign territory of the United Arab Emirates.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad J. SAMHAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-23738 (E) 120996 120996

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Annex

Final Report issued by the sixtieth session of the Ministerial Council of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Arabian Gulf, held in Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 7 and 8 September 1996

Relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the question of the occupation of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates:

The Ministerial Council reviewed developments in relations between the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the question of its occupation of the three islands of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, which belong to the United Arab Emirates. It was noted that the Iranian Government continues to take measures designed to consolidate its occupation of the three islands, carrying to extremes the policy of using force to impose the status quo. The most recent of these measures was the opening by the Iranian Government on 31 August 1996 of a fish-processing factory and warehouse on the island of Abu Musa. This represents a determination to proceed with their unjustified and provocative actions. The Council reiterated its deep regret at the continuing failure of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respond to the repeated sincere and serious invitations to seek a solution to this issue by peaceful means offered by the United Arab Emirates, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Damascus Declaration countries, the Council of the League of Arab States and the Arab Summit Conference. The Ministerial Council expressed its disapproval of the successive measures taken in the islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates and its continuing concern as to the results of the Iranian Government's extremism in pursuing the policy of using force to impose the status quo in the three islands of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, in violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates and in encroachment of the latter's rights in these islands. Peace and security in the region are threatened thereby, and the principles and precepts of international law and the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference completely disregarded, together with the principles of good-neighbourliness and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region.

The Council reaffirmed the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over the three islands of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa and its absolute support for all the peaceful measures being taken to recover its sovereignty over these islands. The Council also expressed its satisfaction with the decision taken by the United Nations Security Council that the question of the islands should remain one of its agenda items. The Council repeated its call to the Islamic Republic of Iran to end its occupation of the islands, suspend its policy of using force to impose the status quo, desist from taking any unilateral measures, remove any installations and annul any unilateral decisions already imposed on the three islands and employ peaceful means to resolve the conflict over them in accordance with the principles and rules of international law, which would include accepting that the matter could be dealt with by the International Court of Justice.

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/349
S/1996/742
11 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 11 September 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 11 September 1996 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, concerning the continued violations by the United States forces of aggression of Iraq's sovereignty and the integrity of its airspace.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/51/150.

96-23694 (E) 110996 110996 120996

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Annex

Letter dated 11 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to my letter to you of 10 September 1996, I should like to inform you that the United States of America is continuing to pursue its policy of hostility towards Iraq and that the United States forces of aggression and their supporters are continuing to violate Iraqi airspace. On 10 September 1996, 12 such violations were carried out over northern Iraq and 66 were carried out over southern Iraq. The aircraft which perpetrated these violations, with the support of AWACS reconnaissance aircraft, came from Turkey in the case of northern Iraq and from Saudi Arabia in the case of the south.

In addition to the fact that they constitute a flagrant attack on Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, these military activities contradict the Charter of the United Nations and the fundamental principles of international law.

I should like to take this opportunity to draw your attention also to the question of the two no-flight zones which the United States of America and the United Kingdom have imposed on Iraq and which the Iraqi Government has on numerous occasions said are the result of a unilateral act based on the continued use of armed force for the purpose of attacking Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. The Government of the Republic of Iraq holds the States which took this decision internationally accountable for the damage caused thereby to Iraq.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq calls upon the United Nations to assume its responsibility under the Charter and take the necessary steps to bring this aggression to a halt.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 11 and 147 of the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/1037
S/1996/743
11 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 44
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 11 September 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our earlier letters concerning Israel's repeated attacks on southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa and the arbitrary practices against the local inhabitants in which Israel engages on a daily basis, I have the honour to notify you of the series of such incidents that took place during the second half of July and in August 1996.

17 July 1996

At 2000 hours the environs of Jba' came under fire originating from Israeli positions in the hills opposite. At the same time, Israeli military aircraft made low-altitude overflights of the Iqlim al-Tuffah area.

18 July 1996

At 1420 hours Israeli military aircraft made medium-altitude overflights of the town and camps at Sidon.

19 July 1996

At 1600 hours Yatar came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

22 July 1996

At 1700 hours Israeli military aircraft made high-altitude overflights of the town and camps at Sidon.

24 July 1996

At 0200 hours Bassam Muhammad Husayn Al-Musawi and Husayn Muhammad Isa received shrapnel wounds after coming under Israeli fire in Qantarah in the Marj Uyun district.

26 July 1996

At 1100 hours Israeli military aircraft made low-altitude overflights of the Nabatiyah area and numerous overflights of the Iqlim al-Tuffah area. The same aircraft also made low-altitude overflights of the town and camps at Sidon.

27 July 1996

At 2050 hours Israeli military aircraft made high-altitude overflights of the town and camps at Sidon.

At 1255 hours Israeli military aircraft made low-altitude overflights of the town and camps at Sidon.

29 July 1996

The environs of Arabsalim, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar, Ayn Qana, the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi came under artillery bombardment from Israeli positions in the border strip.

30 July 1996

At 2115 hours Israeli military aircraft made high-altitude overflights of the town and camps at Sidon.

31 July 1996

At 0900 hours the environs of Arabsalim, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar, Jba', the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi came under artillery bombardment from Israeli positions in the border strip.

At 2235 hours Israeli military aircraft made high-altitude overflights of the town and camps at Sidon.

1 August 1996

At 0130 hours Israeli military aircraft made high-altitude overflights of the town and camps at Sidon.

2 August 1996

The environs of Libbaya, Qulay'ah and Zillaya in the western Bekaa came under Israeli artillery bombardment, which caused a number of fires in the region. No casualties were reported.

At 2200 hours the environs of Jarju', Jba' and Ayn Bu Siwar came under concentrated artillery bombardment from Israeli positions in the border strip.

4 August 1996

At 1400 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew Baalbek and Sidon, breaking the sound barrier.

5 August 1996

At 0715 hours the environs of Tibnin came under Israeli artillery bombardment while Israeli military aircraft made overflights.

At 0940 hours Israeli military aircraft made medium-altitude overflights of the town and camps at Sidon.

At 0945 hours Israeli military aircraft made medium-altitude overflights of Tyre and dropped heat balloons.

10 August 1996

At 1300 hours the environs of Shaqra, Ayta al-Jabal, Bra'shit, Tibnin and Haris came under Israeli artillery bombardment. No casualties were reported.

At 0700 hours the environs of Majdal Silm, Qabrikha and Tulin came under Israeli artillery bombardment while Israeli helicopters overflew the same area and a number of volleys were fired from various weapons.

11 August 1996

At 1630 hours the environs of Qabrikha, Sawwanah, Majdal Silm, Tulin and Wadi Qaybasah came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

13 August 1996

At 1400 hours the environs of Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah, Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr and areas along the Litani river came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

14 August 1996

At 0940 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the town and camps at Sidon.

At 1030 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the Iqlim al-Tuffah area.

15 August 1996

At 1200 hours the environs of Haris in the Bint Jubayl area came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

16 August 1996

At 0530 hours the Mlita hills, Jabal Safi, areas along the Nab'at Tasah and the environs of Ayn Bu Siwar and Jba' came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

20 August 1996

At 0445 hours Zibqin-Tyre came under Israeli artillery bombardment, which caused material damage to a number of dwellings.

At 2100 hours Israeli military aircraft made low-altitude overflights of the Bint Jubayl area and carried out mock attacks.

23 August 1996

At 1500 hours the environs of Arabsalim, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar, the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

25 August 1996

At 1245 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the town and camps at Sidon.

26 August 1996

At 0030 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the town and camps at Sidon.

Israel's persistent refusal to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and its continued occupation of Lebanese territory are perpetuating the cycle of violence.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the continued Israeli occupation, the fresh attacks and the arbitrary practices directed against the Lebanese population, which have caused further injuries and have inflicted further serious damage to property.

Like previous attacks, this new series is in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and constitutes a breach of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and basic human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/351
S/1996/744
12 September 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 81 of the provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 11 September 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Agreement was signed in two original copies, in the Croatian and Serbian languages, both texts being equally authentic. The present text represents the English translation of the Croatian original of the Agreement.

I would be grateful for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under item 81 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/51/150.

96-23957 (E) 170996 190996

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ANNEX

Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (hereinafter "the Contracting Parties"),

Aware of their responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of peace and security in the region,

Desiring to contribute to that end through the normalization of mutual relations,

Aiming at promoting relations between their peoples and citizens,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Contracting Parties shall respect each other as independent, sovereign and equal States within their international frontiers.

Article 2

Each Contracting Party shall respect, in accordance with international law, the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the other Contracting Party. The Contracting Parties affirm that they shall carry out the regulation of their frontiers and the delimitation through mutual agreement only, that they shall settle disputes by peaceful means and refrain from threat or use of force in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Contracting Parties shall seek to foster mutual confidence, good will and tolerance and shall cooperate in promoting peace, stability and development in the region.

Article 3

Within 15 days after the signing of this Agreement, the Contracting Parties shall establish full diplomatic and consular relations. The Contracting Parties shall promptly upgrade their existing representative offices to embassies and shall exchange ambassadors.

Article 4

1. The Contracting Parties are agreed to settle the disputed issue of Prevlaka through mutual negotiations. Thereby, a contribution shall be made to the full security of the part of the territory of the Republic of Croatia in the area of Dubrovnik and the part of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in

the area of Boka Kotorska Bay. The Contracting Parties shall settle this important disputed issue through mutual negotiations in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and good-neighbourliness.

2. Until mutual agreement on Prevlaka is reached, the Contracting Parties are agreed to respect the existing security regime established during United Nations monitoring.

Article 5

1. Proceeding from the historical fact that Serbia and Montenegro existed as independent States before the creation of Yugoslavia, and bearing in mind the fact that Yugoslavia has prolonged the international legal personality of these States, the Republic of Croatia notes the existence of state continuity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

2. Proceeding from the historical fact of the existence of the various forms of state organization of Croatia in the past, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia notes the existence of the continuity of Croatian statehood.

3. The Contracting Parties are agreed to resolve the issue of the succession of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the basis of the rules of international law on succession of States and through agreement.

Article 6

The Contracting Parties undertake forthwith to speed up the process of solving the question of missing persons, and both Contracting Parties shall immediately exchange all available information about these persons.

Article 7

1. The Contracting Parties shall ensure conditions for the free and safe return of refugees and displaced persons to their places of residence or other places that they freely choose. The Contracting Parties shall ensure to these persons the return of their property or a just compensation.

2. The Contracting Parties shall ensure full security to the refugees and displaced persons who return. The Contracting Parties shall assist these persons to ensure the necessary conditions for a normal and safe life.

3. The Contracting Parties shall declare a general amnesty for all acts committed in connection with the armed conflicts, except for the gravest violations of humanitarian law having the nature of war crimes.

4. The Contracting Parties shall encourage consistent and comprehensive implementation of the Erdut Agreement on the Croatian Danube region.

5. Each Contracting Party shall guarantee the same legal protection to the property of physical and legal persons having the citizenship of the other Party, that is, being seated in the territory of the other Party, as the one enjoyed by its own citizens, that is, its legal persons.

6. Within six months from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, the Contracting Parties shall conclude an agreement on compensation for all destroyed, damaged or lost property. Such agreement shall define the procedures for the realization of the right to fair compensation, which shall not include court proceedings.

7. For the purpose of implementing the obligations under this article, a joint commission, consisting of three representatives of each Contracting Party, shall be established within 30 days from the signing of this Agreement.

Article 8

The Contracting Parties shall guarantee the Serbs and Montenegrins in the Republic of Croatia and the Croats in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia all the rights they are entitled to under international law.

Article 9

The Contracting Parties shall conclude, within six months from the date of the entry into force of the present Agreement, a separate agreement on social insurance, which shall regulate disability, health and pension insurance, including the payment of pensions. The Contracting Parties shall conclude, if necessary, other agreements as well concerning the settlement of work- and status-related issues.

Article 10

The Contracting Parties shall continue to cooperate in normalizing road, railway, air and river traffic on the basis of the principle of reciprocity and good-neighbourliness.

Article 11

Internal regulations in force concerning the stay and movement of foreigners shall be applied without discrimination to the entry, movement and stay of the citizens and vehicles of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

Article 12

The Contracting Parties shall continue to promote post, telephone and other telecommunications.

Article 13

1. The Contracting Parties shall proceed, without delay, to concluding mutual agreements in the fields of economy, science, education and protection of the environment, as well as in other fields of common interest to the Contracting Parties.

2. The Contracting Parties shall immediately conclude an agreement on cultural cooperation, which shall include the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage.

Article 14

1. The present Agreement has been done in two original copies, in the Croatian and Serbian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

2. The Agreement shall be provisionally applied from the day of signature and shall enter into force after the two Contracting Parties notify each other through diplomatic channels that it has been confirmed by their competent authorities.

Done at Belgrade on 23 August 1996.

For the Republic of Croatia
Dr. Mate Granić
Vice-President of the Government
and Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Milan Milutinović
Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/342
S/1996/745
12 September 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 11 of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 9 September 1996 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 9 September 1996 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the continued aggressive policy of the United States of America towards Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 11 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/51/150.

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Annex

Letter dated 9 September 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter to you of 8 September 1996, I should like to draw your attention to the continuing aggressive policy of the United States of America towards Iraq. The aggressive American forces and their supporters have continued to violate our airspace. On 8 September 1996, there were 111 sorties by hostile aircraft, supported by two early-warning AWACS aircraft, one over northern Iraq, which took off from Turkey, and one over southern Iraq, which took off from Saudi Arabia.

This military action clearly constitutes aggression against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq, contravening the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

On this occasion I should also like to draw your attention to the matter of the two "no-fly zones" which the United States of America and the United Kingdom have imposed on Iraq. The Government of Iraq has repeatedly stated that the imposition of these "no-fly zones" constitutes a continuing unilateral act of aggressive armed force directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. The Government of the Republic of Iraq will require the States that have taken this action to bear international liability for damage sustained by Iraq in consequence thereof.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq requests that the United Nations assume its responsibilities under the Charter by taking appropriate action to put a stop to this aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 11 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq